PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1889.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THEBEGINNING

Boldest Legislation Since the English Reform Bill.

Communism's Wedge Given an Entrance By the State in Germany.

The Complete Turning Point in the Legislation of This Century.

A Most Startling Programme of Social Reform.

Will It Not Prevail in Other Parts of Europe to Check the Rising Tide of Democracy and Poverty?

The German Reichstag has completed essentially a programme of social reform with what would seem to be the boldest piece of legislation since the English Reform bill. Ideas which Ferdinand Lasalle and Wagener advanced have met with some recognition by the bill passed May 23, 1889.

The celebrated message of Emperor William I. of Nov. 17, 1881, concerned itself with the same dominant idea.

To supplement the scheme only the extension of existing laws is now required. SOCIALISTIC DISCONTENT.

The great prosperity of the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 in Germany were followed by a crash. A feeling of marked depression ob-The outlook excited intense fore-The industrial development did not bring with it an accompanying comfort and content among that potent factor in every state, the working classes.

Socialism waxed strong. Its supporters polled a heavier vote and its exponents gave vent to freer, more ardent expression of their views, while the demands which they based upon them were more insistent and threat-

The growing burden of European armament was becoming a more and more intolerable burden. Delbruck lost the sympathy of Bismarck and faded out of the field. REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

The first steps were in the line of repressive legislation, and coercion neither placates nor soothes a brooding sense of injustice and a craving for redress. Something else seemed

As an outcome of the deliberations excited by the Socialist law came the Kaiser's message of Nov. 17, 1881. What was suggested and promised them has now become solidly incorporated as law which startied the So. cialistic faction in the Reichstag.

Insurance against the most serious evils which beset the working classes has been ecured. They are sickness, accidents, incapacitation and old age. Social legislation was having its hour.

SICKNESS. The first marked feature of the Social legislation of the past eight years was the law of 1883, which looked to insurance as a provision against sickness. By payment of not more than 136 to 2 per cent, of the normal local wage of the workman he is supplied in sickness with medical attendance. medicine, and such appliances as his case demands.

He receives at the same time one-half of the normal local wages' during the period of his sickness (not more than thirteen weeks). and if he is removed to a hospital those immediately depending on him receive onehalf of his allowance. This insurance was made obligatory, one-third of the amount being paid by employers.

ACCIDENTS PROVIDED FOR.

On June 27 of the following year, 1881. after several ineffectual attempts to bring it about, a law enforcing maurance against accidents also passed the Reichstag. It began with trades especially exposed to casualties, but was extended to the building trades, to agriculture and to sailors. Those living out at service will probably be included ulti-

With a view to equitable mutual insurance these trades which offered an equal degree of risk combined. In 1886 there were sixtyfour of these trade associations, numbering between three and four million workers.

ADVANTAGES AND PROVISIONS.

The London Times, in an article on "State

Socialism in Germany," says about this: "The advantages are considerable. For complete disablement, two thirds of the actual wage (if exceeding four marks, a diminishing fraction); for partial disablement, an equitable proportion of the same is granted as pension. In case of death by accident (wenty days' wage is given as burial money, and an allowance to the widow of 26 per cent. of the wages of the deceased, with

15 per cent. to each child under fifteen years

-the whole not to exceed 60 per cent. Dependent ascendants have also a secondary claim. If the injured man is removed to a hospital, the wife draws her allowances as in the case of death. The masters who supply the funds also conduct the administration, but representatives of the workers sit on the Board of Central Control and act as assessors to the Arbitration Courts. Elimination of risk is directly encouraged by self-interest and mutual supervision, and necessary measures of prevention can be defrayed from

the common purse. Such are the chief provisions of these two complicated acts. The former is coucomplicated acts. The former is con-sidered successful—the latter can hardly yet period of ten years, and at a rate that will meet

be finally judged-though it is expensive in working, and its growing burden is regarded with some anxiety.

But the measure now sanctioned is of quite a different character. In its scope are ncluded almost without exception all persons above the age of sixteen, male and female, working in a dependent position for regular hire. The line between dependent and independent workers is not always clearly marked; so a certain discretion is allowed to the Federal Council to admit, in particular trades, by special order, sub-contractors for large firms and even independent workers not themselves employing workmen.

"Existing state and communal arrange ments for similar purposes are respected, scipulation being made that equal advantages shall be granted. The contribution offered by the state is secured for such establishments when they have obtained the approval of the Federal Council, Eleven millions of persons will at once come under the compulsion of the act when its operation begins (probably in 1891). The capital value of the obligations incurred directly by the state in this connection is reckoned at 77.8 million pounds, the total obligations will kardly be less than three times as much."

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCHEME. This is big expenditure, but the gigantic proportions of the undertaking are not the great difficulty. The most vital point is that this measure is of necessity an experimental one. The statistics on which accurate compulations could alone be based are not cossessed. The only complete register of conditions which lead to incapacitation are those which occur among the railway employees. To assume that the health conditions of the general publicare the same as those of railroad workers is rather bold. There is something heroic in the way in which the authors of this bill, on a basis of such meagre statistics, take on themselves the possibly enornous costs which the law may eventually

RATES OF PAYMENT.

To determine the rate of payment the workingmen are divided into four classes, according to their wages. The mark is about 24 cents and the pfennig one-quarter of a cent in American money. The rates of payment are as follows :

Class L. to 350 marks per annum, reckoned as drawing 300 marks; Class II., to 550 marks per annum, reckoned as drawing 500 marks; Class III., to 850 marks per aunum, reckoned as drawing 720 marks; Class IV., above 850 marks per annum, reckoned as drawing 960 marks (1 mark=is. 81-3 pfennigs-id.) The first class pays 12 pfennigs, the second 18, the third 24, the fourth 30 weekly. The payments are made by the masters, who deduct in their turn half of the sum from the weekly wage, and pay the other half of the premium themselves. To each workman a card is issued to register receipts. I pon each weekly payment, a stamp of corres, onding value, issued by the Iusurance Board of the district and sold by the post-office, is affixed to the card by the master. The card has 47 spaces, cor-responding to the 47 weeks of a regulation

nsurance year.

Weeks of certified sickness and of military service count as weeks of contribution in the second class for those who have already entered on their term of insurance. When the card is full, or at latest before the end of the second year after the year of i-sue, it is taken to an appointed place to be exchanged. The contents are noted, the card is stored up-and a new one issued, marked in such a man-ner as to indicate where the last precesing one is stored. The consideration of different treatment for different classes of workers in pacitation is left for the insurance institutes

DEPENDANTS AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS. It will be seen that a sharp line is drawn between dependants coming under the act between dependants coming under the act and independent workers exempted from it. To lighten the loss occasioned by transition from the former to the latter class, a person already insured is allowed to keep his claim alive by contributing the full quota for Class II. and affixing an additional stamp (value id.) to cover the imperial contribution. This latter condition is relaxed for any worker, not himself employing others, who has insured in the ordinary way five years. Otherwise, the insurance can lapses if in any wise, the insurance claim lapses if in any four consecutive years less than forty-seven weekly contributions have been made in al. and a fresh insurance, if started, must begin

The sum of their own contributions without interest is re-tored to women who pass out of the sphere of the act through marriage and to the widows or dependent families of men who die without enjoying an invalid pension, and without a claim to accident compensation, provided that in each case contributions have been paid for not less then five very

THE STATE'S ANNUAL BURDEN. The annual burden incurred by the state in making good the contributions of insured workmen during their period of military ser-y-se, and on account of its own numerous functionaries, is reckoned at eight million

arks. Besides the cost of the pension funds and the above deductions the payments are rockoned to meet expenses of administration (colculated at 25 cents a head per annum) and 20 per cent, of receipts for a reserve fund. In one respect they are struck somewhat high—a liberal margin has been allowed for niscalculation. The payments can hardly be seld oppressive. For their so-called death noney the English working classes pay cor-responding sums often under much more unavorable conditions. Subscriptions to riendly societies range on the average four imes as high as the workman's share of the highest contribution fixed by this law.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES. ound an lequitable plan, viz. to calculate the resent capital value of all obligations inpresent capital value of all congations incurred on the starting of the scheme, and distribute the payments over present and future in such manner that, failing serious errors in the reckening, only trifling alterations of detail should be in the future necessary, the protable increase of consumption on two protections of the incapacitated classes. The net result for the workers will hardly be an in rease of real wages, but rather a more equable distribution of payments over periods of youth and age, health and sickness.

tail should be in the inture necessary, the surplus of the early years accumulating to releve the pressure on the later.

This proposal, healthy and correct as it was, met with strong opposition. The accumulation of an enormous captal running on into the hundred millions was regarded with suscious and disable. "It was so much withdrawn from consumption and enterprise," said the malcontents.

A COMPROMISE PLATFORM. The result of these misgivings and out-

carrent expenses, lay by a reserve fund of 20 per cent., and acquiminte a capital to cover the capitalized value of the pensions expected to fall due in that time and the whole amount of obligations incurred towards those actually insured. Frish regulations on the same principle to be repeated for each successive period of five years until a condition of equilibrium is reached.

This may secure a greater popularity to the

ANOTHER IMPORTANT POINT.

Another important financial point involved oncerns the cests of administration. labor involved is something enormous. The mere item of sticking in 11,000,000 stamps every week is a ponderous item. True, one mark per head a year seems a small sum to set when it secures such prodigious work. Yet a veral millions quarters of a dollar tot up to a rather pretty magnitude.

In return for his contribution the person is entitled, in case of incapacitation to a pension for life, or until complete or partial recovery. The insured man who has reached the age of seventy is entitled to an old-age pension, whatever his condition may be.

To qualify for an invalid pension five years, or 235 weeks, for the insurance year has

or 235 weeks, (for the insurance year has only forty-seven weeks) are required of con-tribution. For an old-age pension thirty years', or 1,410 weeks', contribution is neces-

The pensions are arranged to rise with the number of payments made, a fixed minimum, and then a steady rise week by week. The minimum invalid pay for a year is about \$12, to which must be added the uniform International Control of 50 annual marks. to which must be added the uniform Imperial contribution of 50 annual marks. With each completed week of payment this pension rises—in Class 1 by two pfenings; in Class 2 by four pfenings; in Class 3 by nine pfenigs; in Class 4 by 13 pfennigs. Accordingly the pensions may be calculated with the following results. (In resulty the pensions will finctuate indefinitely between these pattern sums. Few will seem their these pattern sums. Few will spend their whole life in one wage-class, but the system of weekly increments and corresponding stamps makes the proper calculations easy. After the prescribed five years, after ten years, and at intervals of ten years up to 50, the invalid pensions in the various classes will amount to the following annual sums:

Old age pensions consist (a) of the fixed Imperial subsidy (50 annual marks); (b) of a variable part. For each week of contribu-tion is added—in Class 1, 4pf.; in Class 2, 6pf., in Class 3, 8pf., in Class 4, 10pf., until the number of 1,410 weeks is reached (30 regulation years). If more than 1,410 weeks are served those weeks up to 1,410 are reckoned which give the most favorable

Supposing the man to serve his whole life in the same class, the figures will be as fol-

 Class 1.
 Class 2.
 Class 3.
 Class 4.

 68, 80
 78, 20
 87, 60
 97, 0

 87, 60
 100, 40
 125, 20
 134, 0

 106, 40
 134, 60
 162, 80
 181, 0
 The pensions based on a less period than thirty years have reference only to those whose age is above forty on the coming into operation of the act (probably 1891). For these the time of waiting may be shortened. THE IMPERIAL CONTRIBUTION.

"The most remerkable feature in the bill," "The most remerkable feature in the bill,"
rays the Tomes, is the Imperial contribution
(Reichsmischuss) of 50 marks added to each
pension from the funds of the State. The
rest of the bill is stern, practical, almost
harsh, dealing a very rough-and ready justice, forcing master and man and the various
organs of the state to work and pay in order
to lift humanity another inch or two from
the mire of necessity. The Imperial contribution gives the promised Christian character to the scheme. It is after all only a ter to the scheme. It is, after all, only a juggle. 'Whose pockets shall I pick if not those of the people?' But such juggles assumany burdens. As long as Germany is rich enough to bear the weight of this law, she will bear it all the more easily that a part of

to handle later. In the absence of statistics this was unavoidable. The injest ce involved is fully recognized, but cannot at present be "It is no great thing, but it is the begin-ing of a new departure. State Socialism ning of a new departure. State Secialism has two sides—an iron force, with which it gripes gradually and surely the whole life of a nation and stamps it with its pattern, and i fortupe and dispense the inexhaustible bounty of the nation. To-day for the first time the legislator has attempted to realize the second aspect, developing the idea that thus appears among the official motives of the second draft of the Accidents Insurance Bill:

For the state to concern itself more deeply than in the past with its helpless members is not only a duty of humanity and that of practical Christianity, with whose spirit all our public institutions should be infused, but also a task for statesmanship desirous to strengthen and uphold the state. To this end we must strive, by direct and patent benedits conferred, to exhibit the state in the light of a benedicent as well as a necessary in-titution in the eves of the unpropertied classes, the most numerous and the least educated of the population. The objection that a socialistic element is hereby introduced into our logislation need not deter us from entering on this path. As far as this is the case it is nothing new, but only the development of the idea which has grown up with modern Christian morality—viz., that the state has not only protective task of furthering the well-being of all its members, and especially the weak and helpless.

"The state contribution in itself will not be

"The state contribution in itself will not be condemned untried, except by blind ad-nerents of a name; but the progressive bur-len on the taxes has its serious dangers, and projective duties, with other questionable nancial expedients, are likely to follow in

ts train."

To American workingmen the pensionary id afforded by the schedule may seem trivial and hardly worth the trouble of the annual

and hardly worth the trouble of the annual contributions and of such commicated machinery and labor on the part of the administrative body.

But in a country where work can be had for less than \$2 a week \$25 a year is no as despicably small as in a country where \$2 is by no means a phenomenal daily wage for the workingman. to the workingman.

EFFECT ON WAGES.

The effect of such legislation on wages is hard to foresee, bard to find out. There is accumulation to the total wealth of the na-Financial difficulties were attendent on this tion in proportion to the capital taken from consumption and accumulated, while it is diminished by the cost of administration and y the probable increase of consumption on the part of the incapacitated classes. The net result for the workers will hardly be an DIEFERENT VIEWS BY THE PARTIES.

The Times concludes its review of this new revolutionary legislation by considering the attitude assumed towardf it by the several

parties. The Times says:

"The attitude which the various parties assumed towards the bill is not without inassumed fowards the bill is not without in-terest. The supporters were drawn mainly from the Government fractions, the Con-servative, Imperialist and National Liberal parties. A part were filled with the enthu-susam of the great National measure, others were dominated by loyalty to the Emperor William I., whose active interest was won for the measure by the Chancellor, and to the present Kaiser, who has made it a point of

duty and of piety to execute the uncompleted wishes of his grandsire.

"Others were swayed by the influence of Bismarck. Considerable pressure was exercised from above. Herr von Botticher, Secretary of State, said that it was inconsistent with Conservative principles to oppose the aims of the "Allerhochies Boischaft" (Imperial Message). Considering that the same Imperial message referred to the tobacco monopoly and other exploded schemes, this was rather strong; but the appeal took effect. Yet much discontent, distrust and positive aversion remained among the Government ranks. Details were displeasing; individual effects, for instance on the land economy of the eastern provinces, were land economy of the eastern provinces, were regarded with great auxiety, and in some cases (eight Conservatives, four Insperialists, eleven National Liberals) dissatisfaction produced an adverse vote. There were many abstentions. The contention of opponents that the favoring majority would have dis-appeared, had all its members voted accord-

ing to their own convictions, has considerable probability. On the other hand, an equally large number of persons might be collected who voted on the opposite side on purely party grounds.

"The Centre, or Clerical party, was in principle, if its previous utterances may be trusted, favorable to universal computery insurance. But the Church could not permit so important a source of its power as the case so in portant a source of its power as the case of the indigent to pass without protest into the absolute power of the State. So the great mass of Clericals voted against the Bill, not through hostility to the principle itself but actuated by the historic rivary between Church and State on German ground. A dozen or so of this party ichiefly noblest voted 'Aye,' and as the majority was only 20 votes these gentlemen may almost be considered to have decided the issue of the day.

"The objections on the score of unique to

"The objections on the score of principle came almost entirely from the side of the Libernitists (Fressminge, This school, representing, as they do, the principle of natural evolution in human society as against short cuts, state interference and weakening of self-help had a strong case and every in-clination to make use of it. Their opposiclimation to make use of it. Their opposi-tion, persistent, practical, patient, aroused the ire of the Chancellor, who has no appre-ciation for the merits of a vig rous and deter-mined opposition. The irreconcilable hos-tility that has grown up between him and this remnant of a once powerful party came to highly unattractive expression in the re-markable scene of May 1s, when the Chancel-lor considered himself insulted and retaliated in kind. But the opposition of the Laberalist in kind. But the opposition of the Laberalist party has a basis in principle and a consis-tency in execution that makes them worthy to be the opponents of the great apostle of Laissez moi faire,

'The Social Democrats,' said Dr. Bamberger, 'enjoyed the unique pleasure of se-ing their own measure passed, and voting against it themselves. They might be disonsented that the Imperial contribut on was contented that the imperial contribut on was so small, or that it was not accompanied by a progressive income tax, but of opposition on grounds of principle there is no question. Still less in the case of the Irreconcilables, who receive their mandates from Poland, Alsace-Loreine and the Guelph party. "Twoserious differences of opinion arose within the Government ranks. The National

Liberals, true to their colors, were anxious to give to the scheme a national and centralized organization. The Conservatives were anxious to abolish wage classes and establish one pension for all classes of workers. But fracional patriotism was too strong for the tional patriotism was too strong for the former, and considerations of expediency for the latter. And the supporters of these important amendments voted loyally in the majority at the last. Natural as free individual development is to Englishmen in their is and home, equally necessary is for Germany a rigid, centralized, all-pervading state control.

"Where Government is forced to play this mattractive part, it is well that powers de-reloped and mobilized in the struggle for ex-stence, should be exerted in the attempt to further the course of human progress. England has tried most of the political experiments of the last 560 years. She has been the laboratory of nations. When a foreign states ment has the courage to try a novelty on this colossal scale, we can look on with wonder and interest as impartial students of economic facts, convinced, perhaps, that self-help and spontaneous growth are better suited to Englishmen, but ready to believe and will-ing to hope that state initiative. Socialistic science and self-conscious statesmanship may be adanted to other circumstances and other habits.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A SALOON.

Paper Saturated with Oil and Supposed Explusives Found Scattered Around.

An attempt to fire the saloon kept by Charle Schafer, at 342 Atlantic avenue, was discovered late last night. The fire was kindled with paper aturated with kerosene, placed in an annex to he building.
Tubes supposed to contain explosive material care found in the building, and have been sent of the Fire Marchal for examination.
No clue to the incondiary has been discovered.

Two Children Barned to Death.

INTECIAL TO THE EVENING WORKS, I Columnus, O., July 22, -Two children, Tommy Williams, aged five, and his sister Agnes, aged three years, lie dead and horribly disfigured today at the home of their parents in this city.
They were left alone for a few moments last evening while their mother went on an errand.
The little boy got some matches and a can of coalon, and inthing the former produced an evidence through which both children were

BASEBALL STANDINGS THIS MORNING. National League.

Roston 431 231 New York 421 24 Corelant 42 23 Phis.... 30 50 American Association. | Won_Lost, | Per | Won_Lost, | St. Louis, | 50 | 25 | 675 Cincinnati, | 41 | 34 | Brooklyn | 46 | 17 | 639 | kan | Cit | 31 | 42 | Athletic | 40 | 30 | 571 Columbus | 28 | 42 | Louisville | 17 | 50 | Atlantic Association,

Wilks b'ree 31 19 (20) Hartford 30 27 Newark 14 24 (88) Lond 11 1 4 Jersey City 11 22 585 New Havin 20 30 Worcester 32 24 371 Kaston 10 20 A Year Ago Te-Day. Per AMERICAN ASS'N.

Baseball To-Day. THE LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia. Washington at Boston. Indianapodis at Chicago. Pittsburg at Cleveland AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. St. Louis at Columbus.

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION. New Haven at Newark. Worcester at Wilkesbarre. EXHIBITION GAME. Athletic at Jersey City.

A Counterpart of Field Game. Every play shown—Williams's Indoor Bassball Game, played on diamond beard, 5° cards. 10 clustrated. Of Spaiding, Peck & Snyder, and dealers.

AWOKEINTHECELLAR SHE IS NO SUICIDE.

the Third Floor.

A Falling Chimney Responsible for His Midnight Trip.

Dug Out Unburt Beneath a Pile of Bricks and Mortar.

Nicolo Gesco, a dark-eyed, brown Italian of forty sunny Summers, lives in a threestory and attic frame building at 95 Bayard street. Nicolo is the usual type of the native of La Bella Napoli, transplanted from the p cturesque filth and dirt of the fair city that sits upon the smiling water of the Bay of Naples to the unpicturesque dirt and filth of this blessed town.

Frugal, simple, laborious, Nicolo gathered the little pleasures that cropped out of his life in the great city with innocent delight. Not the least of the sweets which entered into his existence was when he tucked himself away at night in his bed and slept the sleep of the weary.

Last night Nicolo stretched himself on his pallet, clad in the light and airy habiliments of those who engage in the pastime of sleeping. The warmth of the July evening did not keep the soft touch of slumber from weighing down the brown eyelds of Nicolo and som he was in the land of Nod, dreaming the happy dreams of innocence and light-periodics.

When Nicolo retired he went to bed on the flo r. When he awake, at a little after ock this morn ng, he found himself in the basement. This transition was as great as that of a

fairy tale. Nicolo did not know what to make of it. There was a more than usual stuffiness in the air. Moreover the perfune of mortar and diast regaled his nostrils. When he went to bed in the third floor he had very little covering bun. When he awoke in the basement he found that he was too well covered. A motley collection of brick, mor-lar, laths and other building material packed

him in.

Vinat had happened?

Simply this: The chimney had weakened, and instead of maintaining its uprightness, which is so valuable a point in the effectiveness of a chimney, it fell, and great was the full thereof. It carried with it different contiguous parts of the house.

It also carried with it Nicolo.

That is why he wen't to sleep in the airy

That is why he went to sleep in the airy third story and awoke in the lowly cellar. He was carefully excavated, and it was discovered that his drop through the house in the wake of the falling channes had pro-duced no more serious result than awakening him and exposing bim to an unpleasant atmosphere impregnated with dust and He was not allowed to inhale this long

dug out he looked like a miller, or like a June-bug that had been poking around a flour barrel.

After this Nicolo will sound the chimneys near which he may cleep, and try to ascertain whether they are tottery or not. A three-story drop is not always so harmless. tour barrel

NOT CAMPBELL'S AIR-SHIP

PROF. HOGAN'S ASCENSION MADE IN A BALLOON OF HIS OWN INVENTION,

Hogan. It now appears that the balloon wasn't Campbell's famous air-ship at all, but a contrivance invented by Hogan himself, and a very flimsy affair it is said to have been.

The balloon part of the air-ship was the only part of the original machine that was used, the car having been constructed by Hogan just pre-vious to his ascension and weighing but sixty

pounds.
The framework of Campbell's air-ship is now in a storage warehouse in Brooklyn. Hogan, it appears, was distrustfut of the Campbell affair, and though the could fix up something which would look like the original car and at the same time be much lighter, and insure a successful ascension. oful ascencion.

s he had arranged the thing so he could

cessful ascension.

As he had arranged the thing so he could come down where he wanted to, the scheme was to fleat over New York, attract a lot of attention, which would be on the ar-ship stock, and then go off semewhere and land where there would be no curious and sharp-eyed reporters to pry into the matter.

Frof. Hogan is believed to have had all the solitude he wanted wherever he may have come down, and even his friends are now beginning to lave all hope of seeing him a cain.

Lots of steamers and sailing vessels which were in the path of the balloon have come to port, but none of them met with the aerial navigator or his ship.

ator or his ship. Rumors have been started to the effect that Rumors have been started to the effect that Hogan landed on Long Island somewhere near Montsuk Point, and has sent a despatch to Mr. Campbell. This, however, the latter emphatically denies and says he has received no word from his friend since he went up last Tue-day. Mrs. Hogan, it is stated to-day, has left her home in Jackson, Mich., and has started East to get information of her husband.

Fighting for the "Completed Vestibule." Cincage, July 22. - A suit was begun Wednesday, July 17, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston by the Pul man Paiace Car Company against the Boston and Albany Railroad and out for the "computed vertibule." The formed intention related only to a part of the vertibule into the vertibule into the vertibule into the Pullman Company obtained a patent in May for the completed vestibule, and show the patent the present suit is based. The patent is of great importance and, if sustained, will give the Pullman Company the sole right to manufacture and use the vestibule. the Wagner Sleeping-Car Company upon a pat-

Run Over and Killed. George Wood, a Brooklyn car-driver, was ar re-ted this morning and held to await the action of the Coroner. Hermann Munson, nine years

old, of 82 State street, was run aver at Jurismon and Furnan street, last night by Wood's ear, and died an hour later at 8t. Peters Hountal. The low was pinying on a pile of bricks and fell under the car wheels. Cut His Throat with a Penkuife. Herman Herzog, fifty-eight years old, a German clerk, of 1133 Lexington avenue, attempted suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a penkuife. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital a prisoner. His wound is considered dangerous.

struck with a Pair of Shears.

Elias Lipeius, tifteen years old, was held in the Essex Market Police Court this morning to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on

Although Nicolo Gasco Went to Bed on Mrs. Kitty Kibler Is in No Wise Connected With Kitty Doane.

> "Cousin" Tom Revnolds's Alleged Identification a Flat Failure.

The Lady Is in Constant Communication With Her Mother and Sisters.

At 1277 Third avenue is a small but neat eiger store, and a card in the window pro- A Boston Steamer Destroyed and Two claims Wilson L. Kibler as its proprietor. That gentleman, a scrumptious little man of twenty-eight or thirty years, smiled from behind his counter at an Evening World reporter this morning.

"I wish to see Mrs. Kibler," said the re-

A little bit surprised, the little proprietor called: "Kittie! Kit; a gentleman wants to see you."

In a casual survey of the brion store the reporter noted that all the morning papers were on sale; and just then there appeared neath the arch of a portiere, holding away the curtains and revealing a pretty vista of parlor, sitting-room, bedroom and kitchen. all as neat as neat could be, a tidy little woman of perhaps twenty two years, in a blue gingham frock, with a dainty white ruching at the throat.

There was a mystified expression on the

pretty face when the reporter addressed her.
'You are Miss Kittle McCormick Kibler,
formerly of Cleveland, are you not?"
'Why, yes, sir," replied the little woman,

"Don't you know that it is very reprehen-sible of you to be here when at least five of the eight morning papers on your stand proclaim that you are now in occupancy suicide's grave in the Evergreens Cemetery?"

Your consin, Thomas Reynolds, of Yonkers, tinsmith, has told the Coroners that the description of Kitty Doane, an un-

that the description of Kitty Doane, an unknown young woman who suicided on July 12, is a descrimtion of you."

The liquid blue gray eyes twinkled and the cherry lips parted in a smile, and Mrs. Kibler perused the statement of Mr. Reynolds that his cousin, Kittle McCormick, had run away from her Cleveland home with Will Kibler, a sewing-machine agent who stready had a wife, and had flitted from Buffalo to Rochester to Toronto, Montreal and other places, finally bringing up in New York, whence she wrote last from 1227 Third avenue.

Then the sense of the ludierous gave place to wrath and the big eves flashed angrily.
"If I ever get hold of that Tom Reynolds

What the sweet but indignant Mrs. Kibler What the sweet but indignant Mrs. Kibler will do was left to the imagination.

"Why, we didn't run away at all!" she exclaimed, "and Will wasn't a sewing-machine agent at all. I was never in Toronto in my life, and only passed through Rochester on a train. We never quarrelled with papa and maama, and I write to mamma and each of my four sisters often.

"Here is a letter from Florence dated July 17—let up see I was four days dead then.

"Here is a letter from Florence dated July 17—let me see, I was four days deal then—telling me that Charlie Hill, her lover, was coming. He left for Cleveland Friday, I suppose he is there now."

"Oh, I do hope you will contradict these awfulstories. I will write home immediately. That Tom Reynolds has an awful imagination."

Mrs. Kibier's eyes were made to weep and they did their duty here, while unfeeling Wilson L. Küber laughed uproariously as he read the yarn told by Cousin Reynolds, who made an appointment to further identify the clothing of Kitty Doane to-day.

SULLIVAN WILL STAY OVER. And Al Cridge Will Not Pay Out the Stakes To-Day.

The Sullivan-Kilrain stakes, now in the hands of Al Cridge, will not be paid over to the champion's backers to-day, Sullivan will not go to Boston to-day, as was generally expected, but will wait until Wednes-

day. No reason is given for the change of pre-No reason is given for the change of programme, but the big fellow was up until 3 o'clock this morning receiving friends, and was probably too tired to undertake the lourney.

The stakes will not be asked for until Sullivan returns, which will probably be on Saturday.

There was the usual crowd of loungers around the Vanderbilt Hotel this morning, all peering easoriy into the barroom and office for a sight at the champion.

Sullivan was still in bed at 11 o'clock, when an Evening Wood word reporter called.

Sack Barmitt was the only one of the party to be seen, and he gave the reporter the information here presented.

DEATH WASN'T INVITED, EITHER. And He Took Unnsked Patrick Feley Away from the Feast with Him.

IPPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I BRIDGEFORY, July 22.-Until an early hon this morning festivities were kept up at Kelly's Hall over the double wedding which brought shout the union of Frank Porchka and Mrs. Kraus and of Victor Stelilek andCarrie Porchka. The jointication was only temporarily interrunted by the fatal accident which beful Patrick

cley. Foley was not invited, but managed to be present.

He sat in a window to cool off and lost his balance, falling sixty feet to the sidewalk below.

He was killed instantly, his face being crushed into an unrecognizable felly. The remains were removed by the police.

Canteens for the Army. INFECTAL TO THE WORLD. I

Washington, July 22.-The post-traders having abused their privileges by selling vile spirits to the emisted men of the army, the experiment has been tried at several posts of establishing cantiens. The canteen is controlled by a voluncanteens. The canteen is controlled by a volun-tary association of the soldiers, and has a social side to its operations. The supplies are pur-chased and soid as at the post-traders, but no springous liquors are sold and no liquors of any kind to an intodicated person. By this means the soldiers themselves lend their aid to the officers in maintaining the discipline and good order that eight to prevail. The anneaments include both indoor and outdoor recreation and sports. It is probable that the system will be extended to all the army posts.

Fell Off the Roof While Asleep, Patrick Duffy, fifty years old, of 718 East Eleventh street, while asleep on the roof of his residence, fell one story and broke his right arm and was injured internally. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. ----

Madden's Body Recovered. Samuel Klayber. During a quarrel in the overall factory at 45 Forsyth street, yesterday Lipsius struck Klayber with a pair of shears, infecting a serious wound. The injured lad was last night, was recovered at that place at 0.30 removed to the Gouveneur Hospital.

2 O'CLOCK.

IN A FIRE AT SEA.

Firemen Lost.

One Lady Among the Six Passengers in the Cabin.

The Captain and Survivors Reach New Bedford To-Day

IPPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, I New Bedford, Mass., July 22. - Capt. Wylie and crew of the Boston steamer Lorenzo D. Baker arrived at this port, this morning, on the whaler Franklin Their own vessel was burned at sea and the

survivors have a thrilling story of their Two firemen were lost with the ship. Capt, Wylie told his story to THE EVENING

World reporter in the following words: " We left Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 10, with a cargo of bananas for Boston. We had six cabin passengers, Mrs. Elizabeth Lime. of Dundee, Scotland; Josiah Dillon, of Iowa: Lorenzo D. Baker, jr., of Wellflett, Mass.: Jeremiah O'Caliahan, of Boston, and Ernest B. Thing, of Lynn. Then there were Lawrence Jensen and Peter Saxild, sailors, who were working their passage, and nine-teen of the officers and crew, in all twenty-

seven persons. "We had fair, smooth weather up to the evening of July 15, the day of the disaster, when we were in latitude 38,15 north, longi-tude 69,49 west. At this time a fresh gale from the southwest set in, causing the ship seven persons.

from the southwest set in, causing the ship to roll some, but not severely.

At about eight bells, midnight, there was an alarm of fire. I went out on deck and saw that the engine-room was in a blaze. I or-lered the fire hose on, but the engineer said he could not get at the pumps.

"Then I ordered the fire buckets and immediately alarmed the passengers and ordered the steamer's boats to be swung out. By this time the flames had burst through the top of the engine room and the starboard

the top of the engine room and the starboard beat was on fire.

"We swring out the port boat and lowered her, and I had the lady presenger put in this boat and ordered it to be manued. Two other passengers then got into the boat, but men had gone forward. This operation had occupied about ten minutes.

GERMANS IN WEST AFRICA.

THE REPORT OF CAPT. WISSMAN'S EXPE DITION IS PUBLISHED.

SEPECIAL CABLE TO THE EVENING WORLD.] BERLIN, July 22 .- The official report of the German military operations in Western Africa is published.

Capt. Wissman attacked and occupied the camp of Buschiri, who was himself wounded

camp of Buschiri, who was himself wounded and who lost 100 men in the first. The German losses were three white and six black men. Four marines and three Soudaness were wounded.

Capt. Wissman says that his victory and the destruction of the native camp, if not decisive, is at least important in its bearings on the African question.

But the march under the torrid sun, in a peatiential atmosphere, through the dense vegetation, was extremely difficult.

On the return the whole line of march was entirely disorganized. Many white soldiers had to be carried by the blacks.

All this proves that the use of European soldiers in such expeditions must necessarily be limited. Capt. Wissman pays a high tribute to the bravery of his Soudaness alles.

The report notes that the German explorer has, for the first time, made use of horses in his operations, and dwells on the advantage which the horsemen have in rising above the high grasses when in the saddle.

It is believed, however, that the climatic conditions of Western Africa will prevent the importation of horses in large numbers,

MR. ISHAM IS STRANDED.

His Theatrical Scheme Failed and His Wife Hus Gone to Her Futher. SEPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.

BRIDGEFORT, Conn. , July 22 -Mrs. Will Isham has withdrawn from the support of her husband and with her mouth-old baby is living with her father, Smith Blakeman, Main street. About a year ago she married Mr. Isham. supposing him to be a prosperous theatrical

Matters ran along with more or less friction until last week, when Mrs. Isham returned home. Mr. Isham, it seems, had undertaken

home. Mr. Isham, it seems, had undertaken the management of a novel theatrical enterprise, which exploded after the fourth night. Hetween thirty and forty actors and actresses are stranded here this Summer without engagements, some of them left here by their troupes, others having wandered here.

Mr. Isham conceived the idea of massing these homeless conceivans upon the boards of the Big Four Theatre at Seaside Park.

Most of the girls were without stage wardrobes, and the variety performance which Mr. Isham inningurated with his homeless, clothesless stock company did not draw.

The fourth night the theatre was closed and Mr. Isham was bounced by the proprietor.

Sumerous bills had been run up, and Mr. Isham was plunged into irretrievable financial ruin.

His father, in law became exasperated at the

rnin.

His father-in-law became exasperated at the unfortunate manager, and has taken his daughter home and refused Mr. Isham admitates to his house.

Mrs. Isham declares that she has ceased to love him, sud the unfortunate manager is now, like his star actresses and actors, stranded.

Hundreds Rendered Homeless by Fire. PESTH, July 22, .- Four hundred houses and public buildings were destroyed by fire in the town of Paks to-day. Many children are reported missing. Hundreds of people are ren-dered homeless by the fire, and the greatests